COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

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"The spectacle now exhibited on the Continent, so glorious to human nature in its commencement, will, "we trust, proceed with consistent splendour, and the contest terminate in the attainment of the grand "objects, for which it is undertaken. We do not hesitate to take credit to our government for these great "events. We do believe, that the present auspicious state of things has arisen from the able management "of his Majesty's government, and we are sure the credit and popularity, they already possess, will be "increased and confirmed in consequence."——MORNING POST (ministerial) news paper, 28th Sept. 1805.

SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

CONTINENTAL WAR.——The official papers, received from France and Germany, since the date of the preceding sheet of the Register, have confirmed the truth of the melancholy intelligence before unofficially communicated to the public. These official papers will all be found in another part of the present sheet, together with some demi-official statements, regarded as useful in forming a record of the transactions of the time.——Whether there be, or be not, any exaggerations in either the official or demi-official accounts of the French is, in this case, a matter of little consequence. We know, to our sorrow, that the army of Austria, about a hundred thousand strong, has been, with regard to the present war, totally destroyed; and, as to the consequences, we know, that the victorious enemy was, when the last intelligence came away, on his march (and not a *slow* march!) towards Vienna. He may, possibly, be arrested in his progress by the combined arms of Austria and Russia; but, who can expect such an occurrance? It was, as was observed in the Register of the 26th ultimo, p. 671, evident, that, be the position of the Austrians what it might, Napoleon would assail them; it was evident, that the next battle was for his crown, and that, as was then said, it was "for something approaching very near to the crown of the House of Austria;" for, as I continue to fear, the Russians will oppose but a feeble resistance to a victorious army of a hundred and forty thousand men. It was then supposed, that, in case of a decisive victory on the part of Napoleon, "the dangers on the side of the North, if they "*really* menaced him, he would cast behind him, rushing forward upon the "wings of vengeance, to humble, to chastise, to destroy, his most dreaded adversary, the last remaining bar to his inordinate ambition." He *may* be stopped in his career. Without a fuller knowledge of all the circumstance of the war than we possess, it is impossible to say what probability there is of a reverse of fortune: but, to expect any thing short of a treaty of peace, signed upon the drum-head, to save the capital and the crown of Austria, does, at present, appear to be treasuring up disappointment for ourselves.——At such a time, and upon such a subject, it is useless, it was worse than useless, to build any thing like a system in speculation; but, as to the line of conduct, which Prussia will probably pursue, it does, seeing the sanguine hopes that prevail, appear to be necessary to offer a remark or two.——"Our "strongest hope," says the COURIER of the 4th instant, "is placed upon the im-"mediate interference of Prussia. If the "reluctant confession of the French and "Dutch papers had not informed us, that "the Prussian armies were on their march, "we should have felt no doubt, that the "Cabinet of Berlin had determined upon a "system of vigorous action against Buona-"parté. These reverses will *only quicken* "*and invigorate her*. Our readers will re-"collect, it was after the account of these "successes of the French had been receiv-"that the Prussian minister warned Prussian "ships not to sail for the Dutch and French "ports. Had he not been sure of the sys-"tem of his court, had he felt the least "doubt with respect to the conduct of his "sovereign, in the event of the Austrians "being defeated, he would have paused, he "would have waited for further instructions. "And can it be conceived for a moment "that Prussia will withdraw her troops, and "thereby prove her fear of Buonaparté? "Can she think she would really conciliate "him by such a measure? He has already "declared Europe to be in a state of revo-"lution, and characterized himself as the "dictator. Let Prussia look to that; but "we feel confident she sees that not only "her glory, but that her interest and her "independence require her immediate in-"terference. Buonaparté seems to be aware "of the intentions of the Prussian Cabinet, "and it is on that account he is accelerating "his march and operations against Austria, "in order to compel her to sign a separate "peace. But the *capture of Vienna would*

" hardly, we should think, compel Austria " to sign a separate peace. If Prussia march " her armies immediately, she will be able " to do that to the French which they did to " General Mack. But every thing almost " depends upon the utmost promptitude, " dispatch, and decision."——It is truly disgusting to observe the coolness, with which writers of this description talk of the misfortunes of the powers upon the Continent. "The *capture of Vienna* would hard- " ly, we should think, compel Austria to " sign a separate peace!" Senseless assurance! The only reason why it should not compel Austria to sign a separate peace, is, that it might, possibly, annihilate, totally and for ever annihilate, that authority, which constitutes what we, when thus figuratively speaking, call Austria. But, to return to Prussia, whose hostile operations against France, will, we are told, " be *quickened* " and *invigorated* by these reverses;" I, for my part, retain my formerly expressed opinion. " If things go well on the Danube, " we shall have Prussia for an ally; if they " go ill, it is to be feared, that Lord Har- " rowby and Mr. Hammond will preach in " vain; for, if the Austrians be complete- " ly defeated, it is to be believed, that all " the bank notes that ever were printed in " Threadneedle-street will make one Prus- " sian soldier shoulder his musket?" The COURIER asks: " can it be conceived for a " moment, that Prussia will withdraw her " troops, and thereby prove her fear of " Buonaparté?" Yes. I conceive it, and I believe it; and, I should be glad to be convinced that I ought not to believe it. No: it was *not* after the intelligence of " *these* reverses" that the Prussian minister issued his notification as to the ships of that power; and, if it were, that circumstance would be very far indeed from warranting the inference that has been drawn from it. I may be deceived. The reader will do well not to rely upon what I state as a mere opinion; but, if, after what has happened upon the Danube, Prussia should join in open hostility against France, my surprise will be great indeed. We are told of the bitter *complaints* of the court of Berlin relative to the violation of the neutrality of Anspach. Those who mean to fight do not usually content themselves with complaining; and, besides, these complaints bear date, it seems, on the 14th ultimo, several days previous to the defeat of the Austrian army.——To speculate, however, upon what will happen is a waste of time with us, whom it behoves to reflect on the past, and, having discovered the cause, to endeavour to *remove* that cause.

" The mind," says the ministerial hireling, " has scarcely yet recovered sufficient calm- " ness to take an impartial view of the " events that have occured; events which " have disappointed the expectation of *every* " *man* in the country, and which no *ad-* " *mirer*, no, not the most *sanguine admirer* " of Buonaparte himself, could have been " prepared to expect."——No; they have not disappointed the expectation of every man. They have not disappointed any one of those, who agreed in opinion with Mr. Fox; for, read his speech of the 21st of June last, and say if he did not, with perfect accuracy, foretell what has now come to pass. Have the readers of the Register been " *disappointed* by those events?" If they have, they have shut their ears against the voice of truth and of reason; for, has it not, from the first, and all along, been shewn, that no good could be expected from the present hasty and crude coalition? Was there not the objection to it, that Mr. Pitt was the grand mover, on the part of England; he who *never succeeded* in any measure of war or of peace? He, during whose administration, the *power* of France and the *debt* of England have been more than doubled? He, the father of the Catamaran and Parish-Army projects? Must not that man be a dolt indeed, whose expectations of good from such a minister have been disappointed?—The insinuation, that all those who did not expect good from this *Pitt and Melville* undertaking (for that is its proper appellation); the insinuation that all such persons are " *admirers* of Buonaparté" is just what one would expect, at this time particularly, from the partizans of Mr. Pitt and his Colleague. What a pity for them! what a lamentable thing, that there are no Corresponding or other political Societies, towards whom they might turn the attention of the public! Can none be found? Can nothing disloyal be found out, whence to trace the opinions of those who expected that the professed object of the continental war would not be accomplished? Can it not, some how or other, be made out treason, or, at least, sedition, not to have been disappointed at the successes of Buonaparté? Miserable hirelings! And is it by devices like this, that you hope to stifle inquiry! Do you imagine, that we are to be deterred from exercising our judgment and expressing our opinions as to the events of the war, lest (those opinions being unfavourable to the measures of the ministers) you should ascribe to us *sentiments in favour of the enemy*?—— The most important part of this subject is, that which relates to the *cause* of the recent

calamities upon the continent. But, first, let us hear, from the mouths of the minister's partizans, what is the nature, and what the probable extent, of these calamities.—"We dread to look at the probable consequences of this terrible calamity. One of "the first and worst will be, that it will fill "the French armies and people with confidence and enthusiastic ardour, that it will "raise the fame and strengthen the power "of Buonaparté, the greatest enemy of this "country, as well as of the independence "of the states of Europe. His army will "immediately form along the Inn, its right "towards Inspruck, its left towards Passau. "Near Passau General Kienmayer has about "20,000 Austrians, probably joined before "now by the first army of 50,000 Russians. "What reinforcements Austria may be able "to send, we cannot tell; but probably "Buonaparté, having half his army under "Bernadotte on the lower part of the Inn, "will advance with the other half by Inspruck into Italy, to surround the army "of the Archduke Charles. Should he "succeed in this, and make prize of the "Austrian Italian army as he has done of "General Mack's troops, Austria will then "be robbed of her two finest armies, "amounting together to 170,000 men, and "she will scarcely be able to muster 80,000 "soldiers, besides the Russians, with whom "to cover Vienna; while Buonaparté will "approach that city at the head of his "united German and Italian armies, amounting to nearly 300,000. Under such circumstances, Austria will be compelled to "accept such terms of peace as the Conqueror shall please to grant, the surrender, perhaps, of all her Italian and Tyrolian States, together with her possessions "on the Adriatic, and the total loss of her "influence in Germany. Austria gone, her "armies annihilated, Russia can do nothing "against France, and Prussia may be deterred from stirring; the war on the continent will be at an end, the last struggle "for the liberties of Europe will have failed, "and the hordes of the French soldiery, inflamed by their successes, will return to "the coasts opposite England, from whence "invasion will be attempted, if ever there "was a serious design of attempting it." What! *If* ever there was a serious design of attempting it! This *if* from writers (in the COURIER), who have, a hundred times over, positively asserted, that the ministers had received *certain* intelligence, that the enemy was just then about to embark for our shores! But, such, then is the nature, and such the probable extent of the calamities upon the continent. The invasion of England (for that is the tender point after all) will now become more probable than ever; and will, as to us, be much more full of terrors than before. This is what the partizans of the ministry now say; and, the reader will not fail to remember, that this is what we have said from the moment that the war upon the continent was first seriously talked of. The reader's recollection will refer him to at least five or six numbers of the Register, in which, since the month of July last, endeavours have been made to prepare the public for what has now happened; but I am particularly anxious that he should re-peruse the passage in pages 584 and 585, where he will find, that the very consequences, *now* foreseen by the ministerial writers, were then foreseen and foretold. *Reasons* were given for the opinions then expressed; though, to think ill of any plan adopted by a person that has *never been successful*, really requires no special reason to justify it.——Such being the probable consequences of the calamities upon the continent, we have only to ascertain the *causes* of those calamities; and, I think, we shall not be long in clearly discovering that the principal of these causes is, Mr. Pitt's precipitating Austria into the war. His partizans deny that any part of the blame attaches to him; and, cost us what it will, in time and patience, we must hear them out, if we wish to form a correct judgment upon the subject. The extract now about to be made is from the COURIER of the 2d instant. The "*Opposition*," here talked of, must mean the *writers* on the side of the Opposition; for, as to the members of parliament; they have, as yet, had no opportunity of publicly expressing their opinion as to the cause of the disasters in Germany.——"That the Opposition should impute the blame of the late "disasters in Germany to Mr. Pitt, surprises "no one. Their system with respect to "him is short and sweeping; should the "allies be successful, allow every body "praise but Mr. Pitt; should they be unsuccessful, blame nobody but Mr. Pitt; "but having so openly and positively declared that Mr. Pitt had nothing to do "with the formation of the coalition, we "were curious to see how they could make "out that he alone was to blame for the "selection of the coalition generals, or for "the disasters of the coalition arms. We "thought they would have proved, that, by "some convention or agreement, Mr. Pitt "had the selection of the generals to command the Austrian armies, and not having "chosen General Mack, he was respons-

" ble for all the faults he has committed. " But no such thing; the Austrians have " been unsuccessful, and therefore Mr. Pitt " must have been the cause of that want of " success; General Mack has been defeat- " ed, and does not his defeat proceed mani- " festly from the weakness, the folly, and " baseness of ministers? Such are the argu- " ments and the reasoning which they hope " will convince the country that Mr. Pitt " has ruined the allies, and forfeited all " claim to the confidence of the people. Yet " a month has not elapsed since the contem- " plation of such a coalition against France, " extorted from them the warmest eulogies, " it was the most noble spectacle the world " ever afforded, it gave Europe the best " chance of rescuing herself from the rapa- " city and ambition of Buonaparté. General " Mack was at that time at the head of the " Austrian army, and the Austrian troops " were on their march to Bavaria.—Did " they then blame the nomination of Gen. " Mack, or impute censure to Mr. Pitt for " the selection of such a general? Not a " word escaped them. And is it not the " height of absurdity and stupidity to sup- " pose that any man will seriously impute " blame to Mr. Pitt for the disasters in Ger- " many? Whenever we have entered into " a coalition with the Emperor of Germany, " did it ever enter into the head of any Bri- " tish minister that his Imperial Majesty " would, for the consideration of any sub- " sidy, relinquish his appointment of his " own generals, and the directions of the " movements and positions of his own ar- " mies? The thing is too ridiculous to " dwell upon for a moment. Had it not " been so, had the Opposition been in pow- " er, and had they had the selection of an " Austrian general to command the army " against Buonaparté, whom would they " have selected? If they attach any weight " to the opinion of their military councillor, " Col. Crauford, they would have selected " this very Gen. Mack, whom the colonel " has always described as one of the great- " est generals in Europe.——Of the Oppo- " sition article [in the Morning Chronicle] " to which we have been alluding, it is an " appropriate conclusion to remind us, that " 'his Majesty's eldest daughter has been " compelled to be the hostess of Buona- " parté.' Such a humiliation has, no doubt, " deeply wounded the feelings of her illus- " trious father. But is that event imputable " to Mr. Pitt? Or do the Opposition mean " an indirect censure upon the King for " marrying his daughter to a prince whose " power is unable to resist, and whose ter- " ritories are situated so near France? " Surely *that wound might have been spared*, " unless the Opposition suppose that the " same humiliation awaits the illustrious " family at home; that Buonaparté will be " able to make as triumphant an entry into " Windsor Castle as he did into Ludwigs- " burg, and that our Queen, like her daugh- " ter, the Duchess of Wirtemberg, may be " equally compelled to be the hostess of the " Usurper."—This closing passage, though little connected with the main subject before us, demands a remark or two. " That " wound might have been *spared!*" Just as if the writer, who made the observation relative to the Duchess of Wirtemberg, meant thereby *to wound* the breasts of her Royal Parents! Nothing was more striking, and nothing more fitting, than the observation. Being upon the subject of the probable consequences of Mr. Pitt's continuing to rule the country, as prime minister of the King; being upon this subject, and considering Mr. Pitt as holding his place by the mere will and pleasure of his Majesty, was it not perfectly proper to remind the public of the consequences which the ministry of that gentleman has produced elsewhere, particularly as to any branch of the Royal Family of England? A very pretty state, indeed, should we be in, were we to suffer ourselves to be deterred from making such observations, by insinuations like that here resorted to.—— In returning to Mr. Pitt, we may first observe, that our statement against him is completely blinked by his partisans. We never blamed him for the *choice of General* MACK; no, nor of any of the other generals employed in the Suabian campaign; we only blamed him for *precipitating* Austria into the war. That there was precipitation we know. We know, that the Russians did not arrive soon enough to assist General MACK; and, it will be seen, from a letter of COUNT STAHREMBERG (with respect to the *discretion* of writing which letter nothing need be said) to the editor of the Morning Post, that the Russians were not *expected* so soon as they actually arrived. What, then, could urge them on? We are told that they were deceived by the Elector of Bavaria. Where are the documents to *prove* this? The Elector has published his narrative, and Austria has not contradicted it. The Austrians over-ran Bavaria; they took possession of its treasure and of its government; they issued their paper-money there in payment for things of real value, which things they took. What obstacle, therefore, was Bavaria in their way? That Mr. Pitt *urged on* the Austrians his partisans, as was shown in the preced-

sheet, have a hundred times asserted; it has been a subject of great boasting with them; their phrase was, that he had "*quickened* "the House of Austria," at other times so tardy, into action. They represented his merit in this respect as being so great as to cause an obliteration of all the "*little non-* "*sense*," as the Morning Post termed it, "about Naval Inquiries and Tenth Re- "ports;" thus pretty broadly insinuating, that the merit of having urged Austria into the war ought to be balanced against all the facts brought to light by the Tenth Report and by the subsequent enquiries and discussions; but now, behold, the "*quickened*" operations having failed, General *Mack*, or even the Emperor of Austria himself, is welcome to all the merit of the campaign; and, they are, into the bargain, welcome to all the abuse, which a venomous and baffled Pittite can invent. The former is called "a "talking fellow without brains," and it is insinuated that the other is very little better, or, at least, that his ministers are not. If one had seen COUNT STAHREMBERG interfere upon *this* account, indeed, one need not have been so much surprised. Probably, however, he is going to interfere in another, and, it is sincerely to be hoped, in a not less dignified, manner, in defence of the character of the Austrian commanders and the Austrian government.—No: it never did enter into the head of any reasonable man, that, in consideration of any subsidy, the Emperor of Austria would relinquish the appointment of his own generals; but, as to the *movements* of his armies, and as to the time of entering the field, these certainly may become subject of *agreement*; and, is it certain, that the movement of the Austrians, in nearly the direction in which they unfortunately did move, was not agreed upon as a condition of their receiving, by a certain time, that part of the subsidy, which has been already sent them? I put this directly as a question to this ministerial writer: will he say, that there was no such *agreement*? I believe that there was. But, be this as it may, we all *know*, that the Minister went a recruiting for Princes to fight against France, and that, in his advertisements, he made an offer of a five-millions bounty. What were those 5 millions talked of for, in the budget of February last? The intention of the measure was, evidently, to say to the powers of the Continent, "here, if you will fight, you see we have *money* for you." This was a measure of precipitation: it was calculated to "*quicken*" courtiers at any rate: it was calculated to produce war between the powers of the continent and France; but, it was not calculated to effect a well-combined plan of operations against the latter; and, this was stated at the time, and has been repeated a hundred times since.——Mr. Pitt, in answer to the observation of Mr. Fox, that a continental war *might* render our situation *worse*, instead of better, said, that this objection would apply to *all cases* of danger. No, replied the other; I do not say, that you are *never* to risk any thing; but, I tell you, and I beg the house to remember that I tell you, that, in this particular case, the chances against you are so great, that you ought not to proceed. The question was, indeed, a question of mere policy: Mr. Fox was against hurrying Austria into the war, and Mr. Pitt was for it.——As to the motives by which Mr. Pitt was actuated, I shall not pretend to describe them; but, the exultation of his and Lord Melville's partizans at the prospect of seeing "the atten- "tion of the House of Commons turned from "the *little nonsense* about naval inquiries "and Tenth Reports to the mighty con- "cerns connected with the deliverance of "Europe;" this and similar passages, in the ministerial prints cannot already be forgotten, and the public will do well to keep them constantly in mind. Ever since the army of Austria began to move, the ministerial papers have been holding a language calculated to convince one, that they looked forward to the effect which the campaign on the continent would produce *upon the divisions* during the ensuing session of parliament! They seem to have cared but very little about any other consequence; and we now see them, in the same spirit, bending all their efforts, not towards an endeavour to prove, that the House of Austria will recover the blow; but, *that Mr. Pitt is not to blame*, and that, on account of these calamities, he ought *to lose no votes* in the House of Commons! Such is the consolation, which they tender to their country and to the Emperor of Austria!

CHOICE OF COMMANDERS.——The ministerial prints have, with one accord and with open mouth, joined in a cry against the Emperor of Austria, or, against his cabinet ministers, for choosing General MACK, "a man," say they, "who had *never de-* "*feated an enemy*, and who had "*always* "*been unfortunate.*" Now, *if* these be good and solid objections in the choice of a general, how will these gentlemen account for the choice, which, it is affirmed, Mr. Pitt has made of a Commander in Chief of the expedition now going out? For, we have, very few of us, at any rate, ever heard

of any enemy *defeated* by His Royal Highness the Duke of York; and, those who recollect the plains of Dunkirk, and the convention of the Helder, will not, it is presumed, regard his royal Highness as singularly *fortunate*. The Duke of Cambridge was, I believe, in Hanover when the *plate was saved*: so far his royal highness might be called fortunate; but, all taken together, the defence of Hanover was not a fortunate one, whatever may be said of its bravery. Nor has Lord Chatham ever, that we have read of, been very *fortunate* in war, except, indeed, in the obtaining of *commands* at home, in which respect his fortune has, by most persons been thought to be nearly equal to his merit.——Observe, UPSTART, that I do not say, that a want of good fortune in the past ought to prevent a man from being entrusted with a command: observe me well, UPSTART, that I say no such thing; but, I say, that *if* this reason ought to have prevented the Emperor of Austria from committing the command of an army to General MACK, what shall we think of Mr. Pitt for committing the command of an army to the Duke of York?——I am aware, that the partizans of Mr. Pitt will say, that the appointment is not *his*. Base insinuation! Thus it is that they, upon all such occasions, endeavour to shift the responsibility from his shoulders! But, what will they say as to the appointment of Lord Chatham? Was that not Mr. Pitt's?——Once more, observe, that I do not give any opinion as to the justice of the maxim which these Pittites prescribe to the Emperor of Austria; I am only endeavouring to show, that, whether their doctrine be sound, or not, Mr. Pitt has not acted in conformity to it. For my part, I hope, that the Duke of York's good fortune is to come; and that he will bring home *this* army covered with glory; but. I cannot, then, join in abusing the Emperor of Austria, merely because he appointed a commander, who had *never been fortunate*. General Mack is, indeed, the ministerial writers tell us, "a talking fellow without "brains;" and, here, the comparison with our Commanders would not hold; but, I beg the reader to remember, that the accusation against the Austrian cabinet is, that they appointed a commander, who had *never been fortunate*.

LOLD NELSON'S LAST VICTORY.—— Upon this subject every man's heart will teach him what to think. There need no words; and no words can express what we all ought to feel.——Yet, it may, as to the *future*, be necessary to caution the public against giving way to any great degree of hope, founded upon this glorious achievement. It is of value, of high value, as an acquisition *of glory*; but, in other respects, the effect will not be of much importance. ——Great part of the enemy's loss consists of Spanish ships and men; that is to say, of the ships and men of *our friends*; and, this loss will, in all probability, tend to bend more submissively, and to bind more firmly, the Spaniards to France.——As to the final result of *the war*, this victory will do little, very little indeed; and, I submit to the reader, whether the news of it be likely to afford much satisfaction amongst our defeated allies upon the continent? Whether they may not feel tempted to exclaim: "this war may be sport to you, but it is "death to us."——The official accounts of the battle and of the subsequent operations of the fleet will be found in another part of this sheet.

Botley, Thursday,
7th Nov. 1805.

PUBLIC PAPERS.

CONTINENTAL WAR.—*Proceeding of the Extraordinary Meeting of the Conservative Senate of France; Oct.* 24, 1805.

At one o'clock this day the members of the Conservative Senate met, in virtue of a convocation extraordinary ordered by his Highness Prince Joseph, grand elector. His Imperial Highness Prince Louis, constable; his Serene Highness the Arch-Chancellor of the Empire and some of the ministers, were present at the setting. It was opened under the presidency of the grand elector, with the following speech pronounced by his Highness. "Senators, in the midst of his triumphs his Majesty has felt the necessity of giving to the Senate a new proof of his esteem; it is the object of the message which his Majesty has ordered me to submit to you. You will perceive, gentlemen, that his Majesty is impatient that the French youth should take their share of the fresh successes which await him. But already our young Conscripts are in motion; they are setting out, or have already done so. All parents know, that when their children go to the grand army, they go to place themselves under the shield of the common father of the French, who is more sparing of their blood than he is anxious for glory. The Emperor and his army have exceeded the hopes of the nation; I have the happiness of informing you, that it answers, in a manner worthy of it, the glorious invitation of its chief." —The message of the Emperor and King, which his Imperial Highness read to the meeting, is expressed in the following man-

ner: "Senators, I send you 40 stand of colours, which my army has conquered in the different actions which took place since that at Wertingen. It is a homage which I and my army pay to the sages of the Empire; it is an offering made by children to their father's Senators, accept it as a proof of my satisfaction for the manner in which you have always assisted me in the most important concerns of the Empire. And you, Frenchmen, cause your brothers to march; let them hasten to combat by our sides, in order that, without shedding of blood, without extraordinary exertion, we may repel far from us all the armies created by the gold of England, and overwhelm with confusion the allies of the oppressors of the seas. Senators, a month is not yet elapsed since I told you that your Emperor and his army would do their duty—I am impatient to say, that my people have done their's. Since I began the campaign I have dispersed an army of 100,000 men: I have almost taken the half of them prisoners; the rest are killed, wounded, or deserted, and reduced to the greatest consternation. These brilliant successes I owe to the affection of my soldiers—to their patience in supporting fatigue. I have only lost 1500 men in killed and wounded. Senators, the first object of the war is already fulfilled. The elector of Bavaria is re-established on his throne. The unjust aggressors have been struck, as if by lightning; and, with the help of God, I hope, in a short space of time, to be able to triumph over my other enemies.—From my imperial camp at Elchingen, Oct. 18.—(Signed) NAPOLEON."——By order of his Imperial Highness, the 6th bulletin of the grand army was then read, with the articles of the Capitulation of Ulm.—A member proposed, in a short speech, that five members should be appointed to prepare an address to his Majesty, to be presented to him by one of the members of the committee of the Senate and three other Senators. Senators Lacepede, Clement De Ris, and François (De Neufchateau), with his Imperial Highness Prince Louis, and his Serene Highness the Prince Arch-Chancellor of the Empire, were appointed to prepare the same; and a deputation, consisting of Colaud, one of the Secretaries, St. Suzanne, Monge, and Garnier Laboissiere, were chosen by ballot to present it to the Emperor.

Fifth Official Bulletin of the Grand Army; from the French Official Paper, the Moniteur of the 25th of Oct. 1805.

Elchingen, Oct. 16.—Events of great consequence, the battles of Albeck, Elchingen, and the capture of Ulm and Memmingen, followed the actions of Wertingen and Gunzburgh. Marshal Soult arrived, on the 13th, before Memmingen; immediately surrounded the town, and after some negotiation the commandant capitulated. Nine battalions, two of which were grenadiers, taken prisoners; a major-general, three colonels, many superior officers, ten pieces of cannon, a great deal of baggage and ammunition of every kind, was the result of this affair. All the prisoners were immediately sent to head-quarters. At the same time Marshal Soult marched for Oschenhausen, for the purpose of reaching Biberach, and cutting off the only retreat which lay open to the Archduke Ferdinand.—On the other hand, on the 19th, the enemy made a sortie from Ulm, and attacked the division of Dupont, which occupied the position of Albeck. The battle was a most obstinate one. Surrounded by 25,000 men, these 6000 brave fellows opposed them on all sides, and took 1,500 prisoners. This corps should not be astonished at any thing; it consisted of the 9th light, the 32d, 69th, and 70th of the line.—On the 13th the Emperor went to the camp before Ulm, and ordered the army of the enemy to be invested. The first operation was to take possession of the bridge, and the position of Elchingen.—On the 14th, at day-break, Marshal Ney passed the bridge, at the head of Loison's division. The enemy opposed his taking possession of Elchingen, with 16,000 men; they were every where overthrown, lost 3000 men, who were made prisoners, and were pursued to their entrenchments.—Marshal Lannes occupied the small heights which command the plain above the village of Pfoel. The sharp shooters carried the works which protected the bridge of Ulm; the confusion in the town was excessive. At the same time Prince Murat made a movement with the divisions of Klein and Beaumont, which every where put the enemy's cavalry to flight.—On the 14th Gen. Marmont occupied the bridges of Unterkirch, and Oberkirch, at the confluence of the Iller with the Danube, and all the communications of the enemy on the Iller.—On the 15th, at day break, the Emperor himself appeared before Ulm. The corps of Prince Murat, and those of Marshals Lannes and Ney, ranged themselves in order of battle, to make an assault, and force the entrenchments of the enemy. Gen. Marmont, with the division of dismounted dragoons of Gen. B. D'Hilliers, blockaded the town on the right bank of the Danube. The day was dreadful: the troops were up to their knees in mud. The Emperor had not

taken off his boots for 8 days. Prince Ferdinand had marched off in the night towards Biberach, leaving 12 battalions in the town and upon the heights of Ulm; which were all taken, with a considerable quantity of cannon. Marshal Soult took possession of Biberach on the 15th, in the morning. Prince Murat set out in pursuit of the enemy, which is in a dreadful state of dissolution. Out of an army of 80,000 men there are only 25,000 remaining, and hopes are entertained that they will not be able to escape us. Immediately after his arrival at Munich, Marshal Bernadotte pursued the army of Gen. Kienmayer, and took some waggons and prisoners from him.—Since the commencement of the campaign we have made 20,000 prisoners; taken from the enemy 30 pieces of cannon and 20 standards. On our side the loss has been but small. If we add to that the deaths and the desertions, we may reckon the Austrian army is already reduced one half.—So much devotedness on the part of the soldiers, so many affecting proofs of their attachment to the Emperor, and so many brilliant achievements, would require to be detailed more minutely. They shall be given as soon as these first operations of the campaign are terminated, and that it is positively ascertained how the wreck of the Austrian army will escape from Biberach, and the position they will take.—At the battle of Elchingen, which was one of the most brilliant military achievements that can be quoted, the 18th regiment of dragoons, and Colonels Lefevre, Colbert, the colonel of the 10th regiment of chasseurs, who had a horse killed under him, Col. Lajonquieres, of the 76th, and a great number of officers, distinguished themselves. The Emperor has to-day his head-quarters at the Abbey of Elchingen.

Abstract of the Sixth Bulletin.

Elchingen, Oct. 18.—Annexed is the capitulation of Ulm. The Emperor might have taken the place by assault, but 20,000 men, defended by fortifications and wet ditches, would have made a resistance, and his desire was to save the effusion of blood. Gen. Mack was in that city. The Austrian army consisted of 14 regiments of infantry of the army of Bavaria, as it was called, 13 regiments from the Tyrol, and 5 regiments which had been sent in waggons from Italy: altogether 32 regiments of infantry, and 13 regiments of cavalry.—Gen. Mack intended to escape with his army, but the Emperor destroyed a bridge, and took the position of Elchingen. Marshal Soult took Memmingen, and followed the other columns. Prince Murat pursued Prince Ferdinand, and took 3000 prisoners, at Langen, of the division of Werneck.—It appears that Prince Ferdinand will not be able to escape, unless by concealing his person, and getting off with a few squadrons by a detour.—On the 15th Marshal Bernadotte, having pushed his advanced posts as far as Wasserbourg and Haag, on the high road of Braunau, took 4 or 500 prisoners, and 17 pieces of cannon; having thus taken, since his entry at Munich, 1500 prisoners, 19 pieces of cannon, 200 horses, and a quantity of baggage, without the loss of a single man.—On the 15th the Emperor was in possession of Memmingen, and on the 17th of Ulm. In the different engagements of Wertingen, Gunzburgh, Ulm, &c. he has taken 40,000 prisoners, above 40 stands of colours, a number of cannon, &c. **The loss of the French army in the same engagements is only 500 killed, and 1000 wounded. The Austrian army may be considered as annihilated.**

CAPITULATION OF ULM,—*Occupied by the Troops of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, to the Army of his Majesty the Emperor of France and King of Italy.*

We, Alex. Berthier, Marshal of the empire, and Field Marshal Baron Mack, &c. have agreed upon the following articles: Art. I. The City of Ulm shall be surrendered to the French army, with all the magazines and artillery.—Answer: The half of the field artillery shall be retained by the Austrian troops. Refused.—II. The garrison shall march out, with all the honours of war, and after filing off, lay down their arms. The field officers shall be sent, on their parole of honour, to Austria, and the soldiers and subalterns shall be sent into France, where they shall remain until they are exchanged. Answer: The whole shall be sent into Austria, under condition of not serving against France until they are exchanged. Refused.—III. The officers and soldiers shall retain all the effects belonging to them. Answer: And also the regimental chests. Agreed to.—IV. The sick and wounded Austrians shall be treated in the same manner as the French sick and wounded. Answer: We know the generosity and humanity of the French.—V. If, nevertheless, there should appear by noon of the 25th Oct. 1805, an army capable of raising the blockade of Ulm, the garrison of this fortress shall in that case be released from the present capitulation, and at liberty to act as it may think fit. Answer: If the blockade of Ulm should be raised by an Aus-

trian or Russian army before midnight of the 25th of Oct., on whatever side, or at whatever gate it shall happen to be, the garrison shall freely depart with their arms, artillery, and cavalry, to join the troops which may have raised the blockade. Agreed to.—VI. One of the gates of Ulm (that of Stutgard) shall be given up to the French army at 7 o'clock to-morrow, as also quarters sufficient for the accommodation of one brigade. Answer: Yes.—VII. That the French army shall be put in possession of the grand bridge over the Danube, and also have a free communication between both banks. Answer: The bridge is burnt down, but all possible means shall be taken to rebuild it.—VIII. The service shall be regulated so as to prevent any disturbance, and to maintain the best understanding. Answer: The French and Austrian discipline afford the firmest guarantee in this respect.—IX. All the cavalry, artillery, and waggon horses, belonging to the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, shall be given up to the French army.—X. The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 9th articles shall not be carried into execution until it please the commander in chief of the Austrian troops; provided nevertheless, that the period of execution shall not be later than twelve at noon of the 25th of Oct. 1805; and, if by that time an army should make its appearance, in sufficient force to raise the blockade, the garrison shall, conformably to Art. V. be at liberty to act as they may think proper.—Done in Duplicate at Ulm, 17th Oct. 1805. (Signed)

MARSHAL BERTHIER.
——— MACK.

Abstract of the Seventh Bulletin.

Elchingen, Oct. 19.—On the 18th Prince Murat arrived at Nordlingen, and surrounded the division of Gen. Wernock, who capitulated, and is a prisoner on parole, with 7 other generals. The soldiers will be sent to France as prisoners. It is asserted, that the reserve artillery of the Austrian army, consisting of 500 carriages, is taken. Prince Ferdinand has now but few men left.—After an audience which the Emperor granted to Gen. Mack this afternoon, Marshal Berthier and that general signed an addition to the capitulation, purporting that Ulm must be evacuated by the Austrian garrison on the 20th. There are at Ulm 27,000 men, 3000 horses, 18 generals, and from 60 to 80 pieces of cannon, with their horses. We become more certain every day that there are not 20,000 men escaped of that army of 100,000 men, and this extraordinary advantage has been obtained without the effusion of blood. The Emperor presents the colours he has taken to the senate; they amount to 80, instead of 40 stand.

Additional Articles of the Capitulation of Ulm, proposed on the 19th.

Marshal Berthier, Major-General of the French army, being empowered by the Emperor's command, gives his word of honour, 1st, That the Austrian army is this day on the other side of the Inn, and that Marshal Bernadotte, with his army, has taken a position between Munich and the Inn. 2d, Marshal Lannes, with his corps, is pursuing Prince Ferdinand, and was yesterday at Aalen. 3d, That Prince Murat, with his corps, was yesterday at Nordlingen; that the Lieut.-Generals Werneck, Baillet, Hohenzollern, and 7 other generals, have yesterday capitulated at the village of Trotzelfingen. 4th, That Marshal Soult is posted between Ulm and Bregentz, observing the way to the Tyrol; that there is, consequently, no possibility of succour arriving before Ulm. That Lieut.-Gen. and Quarter-Master Gen. Mack, giving credit to the above declaration, is ready to evacuate Ulm to-morrow, on the following conditions:—That the whole corps of Marshal Ney, consisting of twelve regiments of infantry, and four regiments of horse, shall not quit the City of Ulm and its environs, at the distance of ten leagues, before the 25th October at midnight, the period when the capitulation is to expire.—The Marshal Berthier and Baron Von Mack agree on the above inserted articles. Consequently the whole Austrian army shall defile to-morrow, at 3 in the afternoon, before the Emperor of the French, with all the honours of war; they shall lay down their arms, and the officers, who shall keep their arms, shall receive passports to go by the two roads of Kempten to Austria, and of Bregentz to the Tyrol. Done in Duplicate at Elchingen, the 19th October, 1805. (Signed) THE MARSHAL BERTHIER.

THE LIEUT.-GEN. MACK.

Eighth Bulletin of the Grand Army.

Elchingen, Oct. 20.—The Emperor took his station, from 2 in the afternoon to 7 in the evening, on the heights near Ulm, where the Austrian army marched past him. The French army were posted on the heights. The Emperor, surrounded by his life-guards, sent for the Austrian generals, and kept them with him until their troops had filed off. He treated them with the utmost distinction. There were present, besides the General in Chief, Mack, eight generals, and seven lieutenant-generals. The number of

prisoners since the commencement of hostilities, amounts to 60,000, and 80 standards have been taken, besides artillery, baggage, &c. It is supposed that the Emperor, after dispatching his couriers, will set out this evening for Augsbourg and Munich.

Ninth Bulletin.

Elchingen, Oct. 21.—The Emperor has just issued the annexed proclamation with decrees. He set off for Augsburgh at noon this day. We are now in possession of an accurate list of the army which was shut up in Ulm. It consisted of 33,000 men, to which number the 3000 wounded being added, the total amounts to 36,000. There were also found in the place 60 pieces of artillery, and 50 stand of colours. There cannot be a more striking contrast than the spirit of the French and the Austrian armies. In the French army heroism is carried to its extreme point. In the Austrian army discouragement is at its height. The soldier is paid with notes; he can send nothing home; and is very ill treated. The French think of nothing but glory. A thousand traits like the following might be cited: Brard, a soldier of the 76th, was going to have his thigh amputated; death had laid hold of him. As the surgeon was preparing to perform the operation, he stopped him:—'I know that I shall not survive; what does it signify? A man the less will not prevent the 76th from marching against the enemy, with the bayonet in front, and in three ranks.'—The Emperor has had occasion to complain of nothing except the excessive ardour of the soldiers. The 17th light infantry, for example, which arrived before Ulm during the capitulation, rushed into the place in such a manner, and the whole army were so anxious to storm it, that the Emperor was obliged to declare it as his positive intention that the place should not be stormed.—The first column of the prisoners at Ulm has just begun its march for France. The following is a statement of the total of the prisoners, with their present situation: 10,000 at Augsburgh, 33,000 at Ulm, 12,000 at Donauwerth, and 12,000 already on their march for France.—The Emperor addressed the Austrian generals, whom he sent for, as their army were filing past him, in the following terms: "Gentlemen, your master carries on an unjust war. I tell you plainly, I know not for what I am fighting; I know not what can be required of me. It is not in this army alone that my resources consist, though were that the case I should still be able to make head with it; but I shall appeal to the testimony of your own prisoners of war, who will speedily pass through France; they will observe with their own eyes the spirit which animates my people, and with what eagerness they flock to my standards. This is the prerogative of my nation, and my condition. At a single word 200,000 volunteers crowd to my standard, and in six weeks become good soldiers; whereas your recruits only march from compulsion, and do not become good soldiers but after several years. I would give my brother the Emperor of Germany one further piece of advice: let him hasten to make peace. This is the crisis when he must recollect all states must have an end. The idea of the approaching extinction of the dynasty of Lorraine must impress him with terror. I desire nothing upon the Continent. I want ships, colonies, and commerce; and it is as much your interest as mine that I should have them." M. Mack replied, that the Emperor of Germany had not wished for war, but was compelled to it by Russia. 'If that be the case,' said the Emperor, 'then you are no longer a power.'—Most of the generals have confessed how disagreeable this war was to them, and how much they were affected to see a Russian army in their country. They rejected a blind system of politics, which would bring into the centre of Europe a people accustomed to live in an uncultivated country, and in the field, and who, as well as their forefathers, might once take a fancy to settle in a milder climate.—The Emperor has treated Lieut. Gen. Klenau (whom he knew as commander of the regiment of Wurmser) with much civility, as also the Lieut. Generals Ginlay, Gottersheim, Ries, and the Prince of Lichtenstein, &c. comforting them in their misfortunes, and telling them that war has its chances, and that they who had frequently been conquerors might be conquered once.

Proclamation of the Emperor Napoleon to the Soldiers of the Grand Army; dated Elchingen. From the Imperial Head-quarters, Oct. 21, 1805.

Soldiers of the grand army,—In 15 days we have made a campaign. What we proposed is accomplished. We have chaced the troops of the House of Austria from Bavaria, and re-established our ally in the sovereignty of his states. That army, which, with equal ostentation and impudence, came to place itself upon our frontiers, is annihilated. What signifies it to England? Her object is accomplished. We are no longer at Boulogne, and her subsidy will be neither more nor less. Of 100,000 men which composed that army, 60,000 are prisoners: they

will go to replace our conscripts in the labours of our fields; 200 pieces of cannon, all the park, 90 colours, all the generals, are in our power. Not 15,000 men of that army have escaped. Soldiers, I had announced to you a great battle; but thanks to the bad combinations of the enemy, I have been able to obtain the same success without running any risk; and, what is unexampled in the history of nations, so great a result has not weakened us above 1500 men *hors de combat*. —Soldiers, this success is due to your boundless confidence in your Emperor, to your patience in enduring fatigues and privations of every kind, and to your rare intrepidity.— But we shall not stop here: you are impatient to commence a second campaign. We shall make that Russian army, which the gold of England has transported from the extremities of the universe, undergo the same fate.—To this combat is more especially attached the honour of the infantry; it is here that is to be decided, for the second time, that question which has already been decided in Switzerland and in Holland? Whether the French infantry be the first or the second in Europe? There are among them no generals against whom I can have any glory to acquire: all my care shall be to obtain victory with the least effusion of blood: my soldiers are my children.

Elchingen. From my Imperial Camp, 21st of Oct. 1805. Napoleon, Emperor of the French, and King of Italy.

Considering that the grand army has obtained, by its courage and its devotion, results which could not be hoped for but after a campaign; and wishing to give it a proof of our imperial satisfaction, we have decreed and decree as follows: Art. I. The month Vendemaire, year 14, shall be reckoned as a campaign to all the individuals composing the grand army. This month shall be so charged to the state in the valuation of subsistence and military services. II. Our ministers of war, and of the public treasury, are charged with the execution of this decree.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

Elchingen. From my Imperial Camp, 21st Oct. 1805. Napoleon Emperor of the French, and King of Italy.

We have decreed, and decree as follows: Art. I. Possession shall be taken of all the states of the House of Austria in Suabia. II. The war contributions which shall be there levied, as well as the ordinary contributions, shall go to the army. All the magazines which shall be taken from the enemy, excepting the magazines of artillery and provisions, shall also go to their account. Each shall have a share in these contributions proportionate to his pay. III. The private contributions which shall be levied, or the objects which shall be taken from the magazines of the enemy, shall be restored to the general mass; no one being to profit by the right of war to the injury of the general mass of the army. IV. A treasurer and director-general shall be immediately appointed, who shall render a monthly account to a council of administration of the army, of the contributions that shall be raised. The state of it shall be published with its division. V. The subsistence shall be punctually paid from the funds of our imperial treasury. VI. Our minister of war is charged with the execution of this decree. (Signed) NAPOLEON.

Tenth Bulletin.

Augsburgh, Oct. 22.—On the capitulation of Gen. Werneck, near Nordlingen, Prince Ferdinand, with a body of 1000 horse, and a portion of artillery, had taken to flight: he threw himself into the Prussian territory, and took the route by Gunvenhausen for Nuremberg. Prince Murat followed on his heels, and succeeded in overtaking him; which gave rise to a battle on the road between Furth and Nuremberg, in the night of the 21st. All the rest of the park of artillery and all the baggage, without exception, were taken. The Chasseurs à Cheval of the imperial guard covered themselves with glory; they overthrew every thing which opposed them; they charged Mack's regiment of cuirassiers. The two regiments of carabiniers have sustained their reputation.—We are full of astonishment when we consider the march of Prince Murat from Albeck to Nuremberg. Although always fighting, he excelled in speed the enemy, who were two days march before him. The result of this prodigious activity was the taking of 1500 waggons, 50 pieces of cannon, 16,000 men, including the capitulations of Gen. Werneck, and a great number of colours. 18 generals have laid down their arms. 3 were killed. [Here follows an enumeration of officers who distinguished themselves.] On the 21st, at night, Prince Murat slept at Nuremberg, where he rested the 22d. The division of Wirtemberg is arrived at Geislingen. The battalions of chasseurs, which had followed the army since its passage through Stutgard, have gone to conduct to France, a new column of 10.000 prisoners. The troops of Baden, 3 or 4000 strong, are on their march to Augsburgh.—The Emperor has made a present to the Bavarians of 20,000 Austrian fusils

for the army and the national guards. He has also made a present to the Elector of Wirtemberg of six pieces of Austrian cannon.—During the manœuvre of Ulm, the Elector of Wirtemberg was for a moment apprehensive for his Electress and family, who then went to Heidelberg, and he disposed his troops to defend the heart of his states.—The Austrians are detested by all Germany, well convinced that, without France, Austria would treat them like its hereditary states. No idea can be formed of the misery of the Austrian army; they are paid in notes, by which they lose 40 per cent. Our soldiers pleasantly call the Austrians paper soldiers. They are without any credit. The House of Austria could not any where borrow ten thousand francs. The generals themselves have not seen a piece of gold for several years. The English, when they heard of the invasion of Bavaria, made a little present to the Emperor of Austria, which has not rendered him more rich; they have engaged to remit him the 48 millions which they had lent him during the last year. If this be an advantage to the House of Austria, it has already paid pretty dear for it.

Address of the Emperor Napoleon to his Soldiers, the Evening before the Surrender of Ulm.

Soldiers, a month ago we were encamped on the shores of the ocean opposite to England; but an impious league compelled us to fly towards the Rhine.—It is but a fortnight since we passed that river, and the Alps of Wirtemberg, the Necker, the Danube, and the Lech; those celebrated barriers of Germany have not retarded our march a day, an hour, or an instant. Indignation against a Prince whom we have twice reseated on his throne, when it depended entirely on our pleasure to hurl him from it, supplied us with wings. The Enemy's army, deceived by our manœuvres, and the rapidity of our movements, is completely turned. It now fights only for its safety. It would gladly embrace an opportunity of escaping and returning home; but it is now too late. The fortifications which it erected at a great expence along the Iller, expecting that we should advance through the passes of the Black Forest, are become useless, since we have approached by the Plains of Bavaria.—Soldiers, but for the army which is now in front of you, we should this day have been in London; we should have avenged ourselves for six centuries of insults, and restored the freedom of the seas.—But bear in mind, to-morrow, that you are fighting against the allies of England; that you have to avenge yourselves on a perjured Prince, whose own letters breathed nothing but peace, at the moment when he was marching his army against our ally; who thought us cowardly enough to suppose that we should tamely witness his passage of the Inn, his entrance into Munich, and his aggression upon the Elector of Bavaria. He thought we were occupied elsewhere; let him, for the third and last time learn, that we know how to be present in every place where the Country has enemies to combat.—Soldiers, to-morrow will be an hundred times more celebrated than the day of Marengo. I have placed the enemy in the same position.—Recollect, that the most remote posterity will remark the conduct of each of you on this memorable day. Your progeny 500 years hence, who may place themselves under those eagles around which we rally, will know in detail every thing that your respective corps shall achieve to-morrow, and the manner in which your courage shall confer on them eternal celebrity. This will constitute the perpetual subject of their conversation; and, from age to age, you will be held up to the admiration of future generations.—Soldiers, if I wished only to conquer the enemy, I should not have thought it necessary to make an appeal to your courage, and your attachment to the country and to my person; but merely to conquer him is doing nothing worthy either of you or your Emperor. It is necessary that not a man of the enemy's army shall escape; that that Government, which has violated all its engagements, shall first learn its catastrophe by your arrival under the walls of Vienna; and that, on receiving this fatal intelligence, its conscience, if it listens to the voice of conscience, shall tell it, that it has betrayed both its solemn promises of peace, and the first of the duties bequeathed by its ancestors, with the power of forming the rampart of Europe against the eruptions of the Cossacks.—Soldiers, who have been engaged in the affairs of Wertingen and Guntzburgh, I am satisfied with your conduct. Every corps in the army will emulate you, and I shall be able to say to my people, 'Your 'Emperor and your army have done their 'duty. Perform your's.' and the 200,000 conscripts whom I have summoned will hasten, by forced marches, to reinforce our second line. (Signed) NAPOLEON.

Bulletin of the Italian Army. 18*th Oct.* 1805.

At four o'clock in the morning, the general in chief caused the bridge of the old castle

of Verona to be attacked: the wall which barricadoed its middle was thrown by means of a potard; the two coupeures which the Austrians had made were rendered practicable by the aid of planks and boards; and twenty-four companies of Voltigeurs sprung from the other side of the river, from whence they were followed by the first division. The enemy warmly defended the passage; they were driven back, and chased from all their positions, after a battle which lasted till six o'clock in the evening. They lost seven pieces of cannon, and eighteen covered waggons.—We took 14 or 1500 prisoners, and killed or wounded nearly an equal number; but a few combatants fell on our side. We had about 300 slightly wounded. A bridge-head was immediately constructed at the bridge of the old castle. We shall make known the results of this happy day.

DISPUTE WITH AMERICA.——*Correspondence of Mr. King, the American Minister, with Lord Hawkesbury. Great Cumberland Place, March* 13, 1801.

MY LORD—The decree of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Nassau, a copy of which is annexed *, concerning the cargo of an American vessel, going from the United States to a port in the Spanish Colonies, upon the ground that the articles of innocent merchandize composing the same, though *bona fide* neutral property, were of the growth of Spain, having been sanctioned, and the principles extended, by the Prize Courts of the British Islands, and particularly by the Court of Jamaica, has been deemed sufficient authority to the Commanders of the ships of war and privateers cruizing in those seas, to fall upon and capture all American vessels bound to an enemy's colony, and having on board any article of the growth or manufacture of a nation at war with Great Britain.—These captures, which are vindicated by what is termed the Belligerent right to distress his enemy by interrupting the supplies which his habits or convenience may require, have produced the strongest and most serious complaints among the American merchants, who have seen, with indignation, a reason assigned for the capture and confiscation of their property, which is totally disregarded in the open trade carried on between the British and Spanish colonies, by British and Spanish subjects, in the very articles, the supply of which, by neutral merchants, is unjustly interrupted.—The law of nations, acknowledged in the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, between the United States and Great Britain, allows the goods of a enemy to be lawful prize, and pronounces those of a friend to be free.—While the United States take no measures to abridge the rights of Great Britain, as a belligerent, they are bound to resist, with firmness, every attempt to extend them, at the expense of the equally incontestible rights of nations, which find their interest and duty in living in peace with the rest of the world.—So long as the ancient law of nations is observed, which protects the innocent merchandize of neutrals, while it abandons to the belligerent the goods of his enemy, a plain rule exists, and may be appealed to, to decide the rights of peace and war: the belligerent has no better authority to curtail the rights of the neutral, than the neutral has to do the like in regard to the rights of the belligerent; and it is only by an adherence to the ancient code, and the rejection of modern glosses, that fixed and precise rules can be found, defining the rights, and regulating the duties of independent states.—This subject is of such importance, and the essential interests of the United States, whose policy is that of peace, are so deeply affected by the doctrines which, during the present war, have been set up, in order to enlarge the rights of belligerents, at the expense of those of neutrals, that I shall, without loss of time, submit to your lordship's consideration such farther reflections respecting the same, as its great importance appears to demand.—In the mean time, as the decisions referred to cannot, from the unavoidable delay which attends the prosecution of appeals, be speedily reversed, and as the effect of those decrees will continue to be the unjust and ruinous interruption of the American commerce in the West-India seas, it is my duty to require that precise instructions shall, without delay, be dispatched to the proper officers in the West-Indies and Nova Scotia, to correct the abuses which have arisen out of those illegal decrees, and put an end to the depredations which are wasting the lawful commerce of a peaceable and friendly nation.—I have the honour to be, &c. RUFUS KING.

(To be continued.)

DOMESTIC OFFICIAL PAPERS.

NAVAL VICTORY AND DEATH OF LORD NELSON.—*From the London Gazette Extraordinary, dated Admiralty Office, Nov.* 6, 1805.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, were received at the Admiralty this day, at one o'clock, a. m. from Vice-Admiral Collingwood, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels off Cadiz:

Euryalus, off Cape Trafalgar, Oct. 22, 1805.

SIR,——The ever to-be-lamented death of Vice-Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson,

who. in the late conflict with the enemy, fell in the hour of victory, leaves to me the duty of informing my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 19th instant, it was communicated to the commander in chief, from the ships watching the motions of the enemy in Cadiz, that the combined fleet had put to sea; as they sailed with light winds westerly, his lordship concluded their destination was the Mediterranean, and immediately made all sail for the Streight's entrance, with the British squadron, consisting of 27 ships, 3 of them 64's, where his lordship was informed by Capt. Blackwood (whose vigilance in watching, and giving notice of the enemy's movements, has been highly meritorious), that they had not yet passed the Streights.—On Monday, the 21st inst. at day-light, when Cape Trafalgar bore E. by S. about 7 leagues, the enemy was discovered 6 or 7 miles to the eastward, the wind about west, and very light; the commander in chief immediately made the signal for the fleet to bear up in two columns, as they are formed in order of sailing, a mode of attack his lordship had previously directed, to avoid the inconvenience and delay, in forming a line of battle in the usual manner. The enemy's line consisted of 33 ships (of which 18 were French and 15 Spanish), commanded in chief by Admiral Villeneuve; the Spaniards, under the direction of Gravina, wore, with their heads to the northward, and formed their line of battle with great closeness and correctness; but as the mode of attack was unusual, so the structure of their line was new; it formed a crescent, convexing to leeward; so that, in leading down to their centre, I had both their van, and rear, abaft the beam; before the fire opened, every alternate ship was about a cable's length to windward of her second a-head, and a-stern, forming a kind of double line, and appeared, when on their beam, to leave a very little interval between them; and this without crowding their ships. Admiral Villeneuve was in the Bucentaure in the centre, and the Prince of Asturias bore Gravina's flag in the rear; but the French and Spanish ships were mixed, without any apparent regard to order of national squadron.—As the mode of our attack had been previously determined on, and communicated to the flag officers and captains, few signals were necessary, and none were made, except to direct close order as the lines bore down.—The commander in chief, in the Victory, led the weather column, and the Royal Sovereign, which bore my flag, the lee.—The action began at 12 o'clock, by the leading ships of the columns breaking through the enemy's line, the commander in chief, about the tenth ship from the van, the second in command, about the twelfth from the rear, leaving the van of the enemy unoccupied; the succeeding ships breaking through, in all parts, astern of their leaders, and engaging the enemy at the muzzles of their guns; the conflict was severe; the enemy's ships were fought with a gallantry highly honourable to their officers, but the attack on them was irresistible; and it pleased the Almighty Disposer of all events, to grant his Majesty's arms a complete and glorious victory; about three, p. m. many of the enemy's ships having struck their colours, their line gave way; Admiral Gravina, with 10 ships, joining their frigates to leeward, stood towards Cadiz. The 5 headmost ships in their van tacked, and standing to the southward, to windward of the British line, were engaged, and the sternmost of them taken; the others went off, leaving to his Majesty's squadron 19 ships of the line (of which 2 are first rates, the Santissima Trinidad and the Santa Anna), with 3 flag officers, viz. Admiral Villeneuve (the commander in chief), Don Ignatio Maria D'Aliva, Vice Admiral, and the Spanish Rear Adl. Don Baltazar Hidalgo Cisneros.—After such a victory, it may appear unnecessary to enter into encomiums on the particular parts taken by the several commanders; the conclusion says more on the subject than I have language to express; the spirit which animated all was the same; when all exert themselves zealously in their country's service, all deserve that their high merits should stand recorded; and never was high merit more conspicuous than in the battle I have described.—The Achille (a French 74), after having surrendered, by some mismanagement of the Frenchmen, took fire, and blew up; 200 of her men were saved by the tenders.—A circumstance occurred during the action, which so strongly marks the invincible spirit of British seamen, when engaging the enemies of their country, that I cannot resist the pleasure I have in making it known to their lordships; the Temeraire was boarded by accident, or design, by a French ship, on one side, and a Spaniard on the other; the contest was vigorous, but, in the end, the combined ensigns were torn from the poop, and the British hoisted in their places.—Such a battle could not be fought without sustaining a great loss of men. I have not only to lament, in common with the British navy, and the British nation, in the fall of the commander in chief, the loss of a hero, whose name will be immortal, and his memory ever dear to his country; but my heart is rent with the most poignant grief

for the death of a friend, to whom, by many year's intimacy, and a perfect knowledge of the virtues of his mind, which inspired ideas superior to the common race of men, I was bound by the strongest ties of affection; a grief to which even the glorious occasion in which he fell does not bring the consolation which perhaps it ought; his lordship received a musket ball in his left breast, about the middle of the action, and sent an officer to me immediately, with his last farewell; and soon after expired.—I have also to lament the loss of those excellent officers, Captains Duff of the Mars, and Cooke of the Bellerophon; I have yet heard of none others.—I fear the numbers that have fallen will be found very great, when the returns come to me; but it having blowed a gale of wind ever since the action, I have not yet had it in my power to collect any reports from the ships.—The Royal Sovereign having lost her masts, except the tottering foremast, I called the Euryalus to me, while the action continued, which ship lying within hail, made my signals: a service Capt. Blackwood performed with great attention. After the action, I shifted my flag to her, that I might more easily communicate my orders to, and collect the ships, and towed the Royal Sovereign out to seaward. The whole fleet were now in a very perilous situation, many dismasted; all shattered, in thirteen fathom water, off the shoals of Trafalgar; and when I made the signal to prepare to anchor, few of the ships had an anchor to let go, their cables being shot; but the same good Providence which aided us through such a day, preserved us in the night, by the wind shifting a few points, and drifting the ships off the land, except four of the captured dismasted ships, which are now at anchor off Trafalgar, and I hope will ride safe until those gales are over.—Having thus detailed the proceedings of the fleet on this occasion, I beg to congratulate their lordships on a victory, which, I hope, will add a ray to the glory of his Majesty's crown, and be attended with public benefit to our country. I am, &c. (Signed) C. Collingwood.

To William Marsden, Esq.

The Order in which the Ships of the British Squadron attacked the Combined Fleets on the 21st of October, 1805:

VAN.	REAR.
Victory	Royal Sovereign.
Temeraire	Mars.
Neptune	Bellisle.
Conqueror.	Tonnant.
Leviathan.	Bellerophon.
Ajax.	Colossus.
Orion.	Achille.
Agamemnon.	Polyphemus.
Minotaur.	Revenge.
Spartiate.	Swiftsure.
Britannia.	Defence.
Africa.	Thunderer.
Euryalus.	Defiance.
Sirius.	Prince.
Phœbe.	Dreadnought.
Naiad.	
Pickle Schooner.	
Entreprenante Cutter.	

(Signed) C. Collingwood.

General Order.—Euryalus, Oct. 22, 1805.

The ever-to-be-lamented death of Lord Viscount Nelson, Duke of Bronté, the Commander in Chief, who fell in the action of the 21st. in the arms of victory, covered with glory, whose memory will be ever dear to the British Navy, and the British Nation, whose zeal for the honour of his King, and for the interests of his country, will be ever held up as a shining example for a British seaman, leaves to me a duty to return my thanks to the right hon. Rear-Admiral, the Captains, Officers, Seamen, and detachments of Royal Marines, serving on board his Majesty's squadron, now under my command, for their conduct on that day; but where can I find language to express my sentiments of the valour and skill which were displayed by the Officers, the Seamen, and Marines, in the battle with the enemy, where every individual appeared an hero, on whom the glory of his country depended; the attack was irresistible, and the issue of it adds to the page of our naval annals, a brilliant instance of what Britons can do, when their King and their Country need their service.—To the right hon. Rear-Admiral the Earl of Northesk, to the Captains, Officers, and Seamen, and to the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of the Royal Marines, I beg to give my sincere and hearty thanks for their highly meritorious conduct, both in the action, and in their zeal and activity in bringing the captured ships out from the perilous situation in which they were, after their surrender, among the shoals of Trafalgar, in boisterous weather. And I desire that the respective Captains will be pleased to communicate to the Officers, Seamen, and Royal Marines, this public testimony of my high approbation of their conduct, and my thanks for it. (Signed) C. Collingwood. To the right hon. Rear-Admiral the Earl of Northesk, and the respective Captains and Commanders.

General Order.

The Almighty God, whose arm is strength, having of his great mercy been pleased to crown the exertion of his Majesty's fleet with success, in giving them a complete

victory over their enemies, on the 21st of this month; and that all praise and thanksgiving may be offered up to the throne of Grace for the great benefits to our country and to mankind, I have thought proper, that a day should be appointed, of general humiliation before God, and thanksgiving for this his merciful goodness, imploring forgiveness of sins, a continuation of his divine mercy, and his constant aid to us, in the defence of our country's liberties and laws, without which the utmost efforts of man are nought; and direct therefore that , be appointed for this holy purpose.—Given on board the Euryalus, off Cape Trafalgar, 22d October, 1805. (Signed) C. COLLINGWOOD. To the respective Captains and Commanders.—N. B. The fleet having been dispersed by a gale of wind, no day as yet has been able to be appointed for the above purpose.

Euryalus, off Cadiz, 24 Oct. 1805.

SIR,—In my letter of the 22d, I detailed to you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the proceedings of his Majesty's squadron on the day of action, and that preceding it, since which, I have had a continued series of misfortunes; but they are of a kind that human prudence could not possibly provide against, or my skill prevent.—On the 22d, in the morning, a strong southerly wind blew, with squally weather, which, however, did not prevent the activity of the Officers and Seamen of such Ships as were manageable from getting hold of many of the prizes (13 or 14) and towing them off to the westward, when I ordered them to rendezvous round the Royal Sovereign, in tow by the Neptune: but, on the 23d, the gale increased, and the sea ran so high, that many of them broke the tow-rope, and drifted far to leeward, before they were got hold of again, and some of them, taking advantage in the dark and boistrous night, got before the wind, and have perhaps drifted upon the shore and sunk; on the afternoon of that day, the remnant of the Combined Fleet, ten sail of ships, who had not been much engaged, stood up to leeward of my shattered and straggled charge, as if meaning to attack them, which obliged me to collect a force [illegible] of the least injured ships, and form to leeward for their defence; all this retarded the progress of the hulks, and the bad weather continuing, determined me to destroy all the leewardmost that could be cleared of the men, considering, that keeping possession of the ships was a matter of little consequence, compared with the chance of their falling again into the hands of the enemy; but this was an ardous task, in the high sea which was running. I hope, however, it has been accomplished to a considerable extent; I entrusted it to skilful officers, who would spare no pains to execute what was possible. The Captains of the Prince and Neptune cleared the Trinidad, and sunk her. Captains Hope, Bayntun, and Malcolm, who joined the fleet this moment from Gibraltar, had the charge of destroying four others. The Redoubtable sunk astern of the Swiftsure, while in tow. The Santa Anna, I have no doubt, has sunk, as her side was almost entirely beaten in; and such is the shattered condition of the whole of them, that unless the weather moderates, I doubt whether I shall be able to carry a ship of them into port. I hope their Lordships will approve of what I (having only in consideration the destruction of the enemy's fleet), have thought a measure of absolute necessity.—I have taken Admiral Villeneuve into this ship; Vice-Admiral Don Aliva is dead. Whenever the temper of the weather will permit, and I can spare a frigate (for there were only four in the action with the fleet, Euryalus, Sirius, Phœbe, and Naiad: the Melpomene joined the 22d, and the Eurydice and Scout the 23d), I shall collect the other Flag-Officers, and send them to England, with their flags, if they do not all go to the bottom, to be laid at his Majesty's feet. There were 4000 troops embarked, under the command of General Contamin, who was taken with Admiral Villeneuve in the Bucentaure. I am, Sir, &c. (Signed) C. COLLINGWOOD.

The 5th Volume of the PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES has been some time finished, being the 3d and last volume of the Debates of last Session. The Appendixes to these three volumes contain the whole of the papers, that were laid before Parliament, relative to the war with Spain; the Eleven Reports of the Commissioners of Naval Inquiry; the Reports of the Select Committees of the House of Commons upon the Tenth and the Eleventh Naval Reports; and also all the annual accounts relating to the Finances and Commerce of Great Britain and of Ireland. The importance of the several papers, here mentioned, need not be pointed out; and, as the Editor believes, they are not to be found in any other work extant.

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